

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs 0026, 0038 – 0039, 0041 – 0042 and 0052 as follows:

[0026] Figure 9 shows the higher current injected into an organic electronic device having a layer of potassium triethoxysilylnaphthalene2-(triethoxysilylethyl)naphthalene ("KNTES") adjacent to the cathode.

[0038] In one embodiment, the electron-donating material has a formula of  $\{A-R^1-Si-(OR^2)_3\}^n M^{n+}$ ; wherein A is a fused aromatic ring radical having from 2 to 5 rings, inclusive;  $R^1$  is a straight or branched alkylene radical having from 1 to 5, inclusive, carbon atoms;  $R^2$  is hydrogen or a straight or branched alkyl radical having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, inclusive; M is a metal selected from the group consisting of alkali metals, alkaline-earth metals, scandium, yttrium, and metals of the lanthanide series; and n is an integer number selected from the group consisting of 1, 2, and 3. A is preferably a fused aromatic ring radical having 2 or 3 aromatic rings. M is preferably an alkali metal; more preferably, lithium, sodium, potassium, or cesium; and most preferably, lithium, sodium, or potassium. A material of this class readily forms covalent bonds with surface atoms of typical cathode materials, such as transition metals and metals of Group-IIIB of the Periodic Table, efficiently to transport electrons therefrom. It should be understood that the names of the Groups of the Periodic Table, as used herein, are those designated by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry ("IUPAC"). Potassium triethoxysilylnaphthalene2-(triethoxysilylethyl)naphthalene, which is an exemplary compound of this class of materials, was synthesized in a two-step process, as described in Example 2.

Example      2:      Manufacture      of      potassium      triethoxysilylnaphthalene  
2-(triethoxysilylethyl)naphthalene

[0039] In the first step, 2-vinylnaphthalene was reacted with 1.2 equivalent of triethoxsilane in toluene in the presence of catalytic amounts of Karstedt's platinum solution to yield triethoxysilylnaphthalene 2-(triethoxysilylethyl)naphthalene ("NTES") according to Equation 1. Analysis of the reaction products by GCMS (gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy) indicated that the products consisted of two isomers, as shown in Equation 1. The NTES product was purified by vacuum distillation at 6 mm Hg and 155-160 C.

[0041] In the second step, NTES was reacted with one equivalent potassium in ethyleneglycol dimethylether ("DME") to yield a dark blue solution containing potassium, as shown in Equation 2.



[0042]  $\text{K}^+ (\text{NTES})^-$  can be represented by  $\{\text{A-R}^1\text{-Si-O-(OR}^2)_3\}^n \text{M}^{n+}$ ,  $\{\text{A-R}^1\text{-Si(OR}^2)_3\}^n \text{M}^{n+}$ , wherein A is naphthalene radical (fused aromatic ring radical having 2 rings),  $\text{R}^1$  is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$  or  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$  group,  $\text{R}^2$  is  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , M is potassium, and n is 1.

[0052] An electron (charge)-transfer promoting material of the present invention, such as an alkali triethoxysilylnaphthalene-2-(triethoxysilylethyl)naphthalene or a alkoxyisilyl-substituted crown ether having the formula VIII can attach well to a surface of an electrode through a covalent bond resulting from a reaction between a alkoxyisilyl group and any reactive surface group (such as an oxide) of the electrode. Such a covalent bond efficiently assists electron injection and transport from the electrode into an adjacent medium.